BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW-YORE, January 9, 1857. KEY. URVILLE DEWEY, D. D. -Dear Sir. We have been deeply interested in the public report of the Course of Lectures on "The Problem of Stunan Destuy," recently defivered by you before the Lowell Institute at Boston.

Boston.

The subject is one of permanent and universal importance, and we are not aurprised to leave the majore thoughts of a distinguished mind leng deveted to its ejucidation, commanded in our section to presence of dignitures rarely seen at public lectures, and united in a common hearing and satisfaction those whom acctarism differences commonly reparate.

Department in the best coltars of this community, our love of letters and of truth, compel us to solicit the delivery of your lectures in the City of New York at the earliest moment convenient to yourself. The community which so tone enjoyed the advantage of your labors and gifts caunot willingly foregothe more recent and sipest fruits of your studies.

Ions enjoyed the advantage of your deligent fruits of your willingly foregathe more recent and sipent fruits of your suddes.

Your acceptance of our invitation will place us under great chigations. Respectfully yours.

(Signed) W. C. BRYANT. HORATIO ALLEN, MORES H. GRINNELL, RAMBELORGOOD, A. P. DURAND.

H. W. BELLOWR, GRONGE CORTIS, ELMU TOWNSEND, ELMU TOWNSEND, ELMU TOWNSEND, ELMU TOWNSEND, FOR REARD WIGHT, GRONGE CORTIS, ELMU TOWNSEND, FOR ARD WIGHT, GRONGE CORTIS, ELMU TOWNSEND, FOR ARD WIGHT, GRONGE CORTIS, ELMU TOWNSEND, FOR ARD WIGHT, GRONGE LAST THANKS I THANK YOU For the introduce to deliver my "Lowell Lectures" in New York, and will comply with it as seen as the necessary arrangements can be made, but it is not seen to the same of the first own that it is very unite. From the case of them and Docking," I have always out that I, or any main of a presumption. I have always out that I, or any main that the very unite. Probes of Human Docking," has been that the well become such qualifying phrase as "Thoughts thereupon," er "Approximation to therefor," Even Herder ent the hie great work "Ideas on a Philosphy of Humanity." But what I have been your reque, and amount old framed freedom and pleas ure at your reque, and amount old framed freedom and pleas ure at your reque, and amount old framed freedom and sevent. Being always, with ever grateful remembrance of my reaches in New York, their and your friend and carvant.

To W. C. Brynni, Moses H. Gringell and others.

embrance of the control of the contr the Messar Evenino, Jun. 27, at 75 of Tickets for the Course, one person Gentlemon and lady

Single Lectwie

Stocks
For sale by C. S. Francisch Co., No. 23d Broadway: T. J.
Crowin, No. 259 Broadway: Evens & Hostian, No. 607
Broadway. No money will be received at the door, 122 38 GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY. -CAPITAL \$100,000, IN SHARMS OF \$200 EACH-perely given to these who have written or ap-heres in the capital stock of the above Chappan

sharrs untaken, out of the two manners and the contents of the New York.

It is necessar, in order to provent disappoint necessar, that Merri he as delay on the year to those withing to recurs a portion of the investment in two weeks, by ellipser yearlies completed and shipsed in two weeks, by ellipser versels, aronnu Cape Houn, faily insured, and us doubt with be upon the ground and in operation by the month of August next. Its capacity is equal to the reduction of ownhandred tens of ore per day, the average yield of which will not be less than three to face cents per pound, giving a profit of several hundred per cent, or the limited stock of the Company. A saw smill is to be attached to the quarts works.

Company A saw mill is to be attached to the quarter works.

Pamphlete and circulars will be forwarded by mail to all who wish information, on the receipt of feet three-cent pertage atmost for preparament of the same, or may be obtained by application at the effice. No maing company has yet been organized under auspices as favorable for abundant success as the Grass Valley Company, which possesses frienesses of clause, the heaviest machinery ever constructed for the business, and the most perfect method of annignmation. The success will be worth at least \$400 to \$1.000 per clause in twelve months. As the President suits on the 5th Feb. for California, letters on business with the Company after that date should be addressed focated for the Secretary.

drossed (rostpaid) to the Secretary.

The Arency and Transier Office is normanently located at No. 107 Fulton at . N . Y . and will be open at all times for the transaction of business. Reports and official not easy will be made from time to time by the Fresident and Directors, through the N. Y. Dudy and Weekly Fridams.

R. J. Richards, Secretary, No. 107 Fulton at.

Tailors, of No. 231 Broadway, embrace this suspicious res-ner, the commencement of a new year, the Twomseth of their career, to intimate their approximation of the patronage they have elicited, and as the segond to their success is not an easy if a possible attainment they would refer to it in s-confidence of what has before been written. That good baste, like faculties, may be improved by cultivation, but the germ where it exists is largate, is neither resussed by all not can it be inprasted. Covering it is, its effects are in-funitively recognized, even by those who do not possess it; and from this fact a supremper to our resuments has been

The greatest bargains ever offered in Dry Goods in this city are now offered by Hittohous & Leanneaven, No. 3rf Brosslewer, corner Leonard S., as they are selling out their entire stack of Silks, Sawds, Glooks, French and English Merures, De Louise, &c., together with a vers superior according to Francy Goods, at Scotts, College, Glooks, Countered Handkertchiefs, &c., at very great sacrifices, as they must duepone of them at some rate to make room for their spring goods. A good stock of Gentlemen's Furnishings on hand.

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CHIARS - TAMES SADLIER, No. 197 Broadway, "Franklin Burdings," would respectfully inform his framely and the public, that he has just incorrect a force and way choice ascertiment of Havan-and Principe Cigars, of various brants, which he offers for ale at reasonable prices, either wholesale or retail, Javins Sablier, No. 197 Broadway, "Franklin Bulldings," 120 at

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, SALT RHEUM, &C

Le Information can be given to the peo-No of any section of the country through the .

FOWLER & WELLS, Phremologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassatust., New Young No. 142 Washingson st., Buston.

No OPICM OR CALOMEL -- Dr. By up of Liverwest, Tar, and Caschalagua has no squal as, a Lung Birdicine and said on sun no optom or eatomst, it is especially adapted to the delicate constitution of females, and those suffering from consumption, of any protracted Lung Complaint. We advise any such to give it a trial.

For sale by A. L. Scovill. & Co., at the Dopol, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggles. Price—la large bettles \$1, or three bottles for \$2.10 To Morners .- Don't wait and doubt un

til your child is dead, but go the moment you see any sickness in your child to Mrs. Lafumer, No. 207] Green richet, Mrs. Marcus Penni, No. 70 Biowery, Mr. Bogardus, No. 30 (Caineou et., or Mrs. Gisse, No. 118 Broomes, and ask them what sived their children's lives and they will fell pan Dr. Wayrs' Nervous Antibode is nature a fluid for the samp of life, to be had of J. Pring, No. 102 Nersamest.

The Mormous in lowa.

We learn from a Dubuque paper that Judge Sloan, who is a Mormon, was to held a Court at Coonville, Sixth Judicial District, on the first Monday in December last. Having arrived at that place, he learned that some prizon residing there or in the vicinity had determined to prevent him, fand had by their threats compelled the inhabitants to refuse renting a house for that purpose. The following is a copy of the notice these parties posted to the village:

Look AT THIS.—We the gentiles of Mills County Do this day nonfy the cuirens of Coonville that they are not to lease rent loan or hier any house in that town if they Do is will be at thear own peril for ware determine that the gran juras shall not sit.

On the morning of the day Court was to be opened,

about thirty of these Gentiles appeared in the vil lage as a company, armed to the teeth and on horseback. They procured liquor, though with some difficulty, and contrived to get sufficiently intoxicated They then sent a Committee to inform the Judge that if he swore to come no more among them, and permit him to do the civil business, which he manfully and indignantly refused. With some difficulty he got the Sheriff and District Clerk together at the hotel and formally adjourned all May.

He bas made a statement to the Governor and

Indiana - Walter March, Jonathan A Liston and George W. Carr, have been elected by the Legislature as Commissioners to revise and simplify the code of practice.

Omo .- The "Free Democratic" party hold a State Convention at Columbus Feb. 11 to appoint Delegates to a National Nominating Convention.

LOUISIANA .- The New-Orleans Bulletin suggests that the Whig State Convention be

held Feb. 23. . The Opposition press have settled upon the

same day for holding their State Convention. CATHARINE HAVES has given two Concerts in Washington with decided success. The first was attended by the President and part of his Cabinet, and hundreds who besieged the doors could find no room in the building. Her songs were rapturously applauded. She proceeded thence to Richmord on her Southern tour.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1862.

Por California.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORN-ING. The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News received since the sailing of the last steamer; the Summing Up of Messrs, Van Buren and O'Conor, in the Forrest Divorce Trial; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early This Morning .-Price, single numbers, sixpence.

We publish this morning the entire correspondence between Kossuth and the captain and officers of the Mississippi relative to the absurd imputation on Kossuth suggested by our enlightened Consul at Marseilles, and clumsily, not to say rudely, repeated to Koseath by Capt. Long. Captain Long himself admits its absurdity, and as far as his command of English permits, denies that he ever made it.

The reader will learn from our Washington correspondent, with other interesting matter, that a new "little giant" is preparing for an onslaught, in the Senate, on the redoubtable Col. Davis.

The Telegraph reports a number of painful accidents.

In Senate, vesterday, one good thing was done, namely, the spirit or poison rations allowed to sailors in the Navy were abolished and an advance in their salaries ordered.

The country will be rejoined to learn also that it was moved, and unanimously adopted, that it should pay at the rate of seven dollars and a half per column to afford each honorable Senator an opportunity of reading at length in The Globe every speech he may inflict on the Senate, and possibly some speeches he did not deliver at all.

Having performed this notable service, the body discussed some petitions, debated the bill granting land to Iowa for railroads, went into Executive Session, and then died out

In the House, there was a brisk debate on a resolution of Mr. Briggs (N. Y.) referring it to the Committee on Elections to inquire whether the return of Mr. Berakisel, as Delegate from Utah, was not in violation of law, fraudulent and corrupt. After this discussion or dispute the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Mexican claim, which it debated briefly, and then followed the example of the Senate.

The proceedings of the New-York Legislature are to be found in their proper place. They are not very important. But thank your stars, good readers, they have not yet voted themselves a Tea-table.

The Syracuse trials have commenced at Albany. They promise to be long and fruithowever to begin.

The report of the State Agricultural Soelety is worth the attention of men who don't able to speak from his own intimate knowlbelieve that Gas is the only element prevailing in the world. It is to be found on the and during the revolution. Of that party, VIIth Page.

On the same page will be found the compreprenent of Mr. O'Conor's argument in was his brother Louis, both taking the most age. Kossuth merely reduced them to shape the Divorce Case. Let those read who have | decided grounds against the preservation stomach for such matters.

journals will be found under the proper

We recommend the proceedings of the Common Council to all, especially those who go to bed supperless. Read, ponder,

The doings of Zero all over the country are recorded in our pages to-day. He is having a rare time of it. His coup de froid | was recognized by the most intelligent and Is nearly as triumphant as Louis Napoleon's.

All sorts of news from all sorts of quarther National independence from entire ab-

Killing Kinducas.

Ledger a statement showing that the pro- but one perfectly in accordance with the portion of deaths in the Eastern Penitea- state of his party and with the history, the tlary of Pennsylvania is about 9 per cent., circumstances and the necessities of the and that 55 cases of Insanity have occurred | country. With these remarks we commend within the last six years, is an average of the extract to our readers : 300 priseners-that is to say, among several thousand culprits sentenced during the last six years, ten per cent. a year have died and some three or four per cent. have become insane. Considering what the previous habits and lives of convicts have gen- eigh nation, and under the title of imperial noe ally been, we cannot regard either the mortality of the insanity as surprising. But The Times 'improves' them as follows :

"The various societies for the Abolition of Capital Punishment are respectfully invited to give these facts a moment's reflection. In Pennsylvania the rolliery system has been fairly tried. It has been tried in England, where the results correspond with these in Pennsylvania. And the results are a prodigious increase in the rate of mertality, and, what is unspeakably worse, a starting development of inis unspeakably worse, a startling development of in sanity. Especially are these facts notable in the longer terms of confinement. It is precisely upon those cases, which advocates of life-imprisonment long to create, that the punishment bears with the heesest severity. The records of mental alienation embrace but few of the actual instances. The fagrant cases alone find a place there. Were the investigation extended to all those upon whom the protracted horrors of solitude had done their work, in produces particle indeeding the second contracted horrors of solitude had done their work,

producing partial imbecility and mental numb-less, unter obcuseness of moral sense, and indeed of all the other inner and outer senses; the repre-sentation would be more nearly adequate.

"This view of a seemingly charitable enterprise is to us a painful one. Anything but the infliction of death, it anything will serve as well. But in the alternative between the group shuffling off of the alternative between the rapid shuffling off of the morfal coil on the scaffold, or the long, dreary decay of mind and sense and feeling in a solitary cell, our benevolence leads us to choose the former. Death or insanity is a fearful dilemma, but insanity is surely

-We have read in an old book of a class of persons whose "tender mercies are cruel," but we trust our neighbors of The Times are not in this category. If we acquiesced in its view of the case, we might suggest that the judge, in every case of capital conviction, should fairly set before the culprit the danger of his becoming insane in case his life should be spared, and then graciously permit him, in case he felt ap-While the nobility possessed the exclusive privpalled by the danger, to be strung up at once

after the Death-Penalty shall be abolished, our neighbor shall ever be capitally convicted, and shall, in view of the peril of Insanity, wish to have the penalty changed to Hanging, our earnest desire to oblige will strongly impel us to sign his petition.

-But our neighbor does not quite understand the grounds on which the Abolition of Capital Punishment is demanded. Whether death or life-imprisonment is the severer penalty, we do not decide, nor does the questien held that prominence in the mind of our friends that The Times supposes. What we find most objectionable in Hanging is not so much its severity as its barbarity -not so much its effect on the culprit as its brutalizing influence on the community. In the ages when convicts could not be securely imprisoned for long, indefinite pariods, because of the rudeness of architecture or the frequency of internal convulagainst farther outrages; but in this age and country we recognize no such necessity; consequently, the taking of life by law seems to involve the idea of revengeful ment; and it was evident, that with so many infliction rather than of indispensable pre- hestile elements, the Constitutional nobility, eaution. Such infliction we reprobate as lemoralizing and brutifying-of a piece with hear-baiting, dog-fighting and pugilism. Has the Editor of The Times any hesitation in saying that he would far sooner take his children to witness the punishment the punishment of that same homicide by strangulation? In the natural answer of a lowing articles: humane, considerate person to this question lies the marrow of the controversy.

-There are ether objections to the Death-Penalty, such as that growing out of the fallibility of human testimony and judgment, and the irrevocable nature of this Penalty. Many persons have been hung that they would have been liberated and doubtless compensated for their unmerited sufferings if the penalty had been any other than death. But we consider the welfare of the community rather than that of the convict, and believe the former prejudiced by any exhibition of legal vindictiveness. Punish to restrain, to reform or to secure: but not in any manner involving the idea of malignity, wrath or hatred. Hence we labor and hope for the Abolition of the

The Democratic Movement in Hungary.

We translate the following extract from basis. an able and instructive article in the Demletter recently published in The Times, of London, over the signature of Count Casitself, and a member of the reform party, is edge of the movements there, both before as he assures the public, Count Casimir Batthyany was a prominent member, as of the feudal privileges of the nobility and ual rights to all classes. The letter in tradiction with the previous career of its alleged writer that the Volkerbund is unable to admit its authenticity. The purpose of and inwardly digest, thrifty fellow-citizens. | the passage we translate is to show the gradual development of democratic principles in Hungary, and that Democracy sorption in the centralized despotism of the Austrian Empire. This proves that Kos-The Times quotes from the Philadelphia | suth pursued no violent and unnatural course

The early Constitution of Hungary was aristocratic and feudal. The Four Estates of the Kingdom, namely, the superior clergy, the barons and magnates, the nobility with the inferior clergy, and the royal free cities, formed the basis of this Constitution. They composed the sover, ibty, monopolized all political, administrative and judicial functions. An exception was made oned among the imperial nobility, only in their collective capacity, and not in the person of inhvidual citizens.

The Hungarian nobility enjoyed great privieges. It had the exclusive possession of all pub. ic effices; it had immediate jurisdiction in all civil cases, and in many criminal cases; it held the exclusive right of owning real estate, it was exempt from taxation and from military service. and alone had the right of direct representation in the Imperial Diet. The superior clergy and maneuvers, which were constantly employed, the barons, with the magnates, formed the Upper House, or the table of magnates.

A very unequal distribution of rights prevailed among the different classes. While the nobility proper, including the first three classes, enjoyed the full privilege of self-government in counties, the Free Cities had only magistrates, in whose choice the citizens took no part whatever, and who were under the controlling influence of the Government. While the accility, by means | Saglo, and Komorn, - the nation could not but of their private funds, were able to provide for the expenses of the county, without consulting the Government, the Free Cities could not establish a Normal School, nor repair the pavement of the street, without obtaining the previous consent of the Treasury. While the nobility were exempt from taxation and military service, the Free Cities were compelled to share both burdens with the peasantry. While the nobility exercised all the executive and judicial functions, the common citizens could not attain the higher degrees of public service, even if they had been previously ennobled.

instead of being sent to prison for life. If, | tlege of holding real estate as property, the inhabitant of the Free Cities could hold no prop. erty beyond the precincts of his city. While the nobility were represented by their county deputies in the Diet, and by special instructions to them took an immediate legislation, the Free Cities were represented only by a single collective vote, and even on this vote the body of citizens exercised not the slightest influence.

Of the peasantry, who composed the great mass i the population, we will say only a word, namely, that while it had to hear all the public ordens of the State and the private burdens of Seignory, it was excluded from all the rights of tizenship, and even from the -possibility of acquiring them. Its destiny was to obey and to offer, and in the juridical sense of the word, no peasant could be regarded as a person.

Opposite to this Constitution, stood the Ausring Government, whose sole purpose for 300 years was to reduce Hungary, under her buresucracy, that is, to deprive the nation of its Constitution, and its Independence guaranteed v fourteen royal oaths. The purpose of Austria was greatly facilitated by the social and politi cal divisions, which distracted the country and sions or armed invasions, it may have made all progress impossible. The Governbeen necessary to take the lives of ment, for instance, had only to exert its influgreat criminals in order to secure Society | ence on the free cities, and declare itself the pro. tector of the peasantry, in order to frustrate the Constitutional attempts of the nobility. Besides, the superior clergy and the greater part of the magnates strengthaned the party of the Governwhich formed a small minority, could not save the Ship of State from destruction.

This had been seen for a long time by the reflecting portion of the Hungarian nobility, be, fore the appearance of Kossuth on the political rena; and after many fruitless struggles, the liberal part of the Opposition finally resolved to of a homicide by imprisonment than to view | reform the Constitution itself, as the source of all the evil, from which the nation was suffering The programme of Reform comprised the fol-

1. Abolition of all Feudal Relations.

Preportional taxation of all classes.

. Introduction of Self-Government on the basis f universal suffrage, and popular representation

Other reforms were also attempted, almost as matter of course, -such as Responsibility of the lovernment, Freedom of the Press, Trial by and afterward proved clearly ionocent-so Jury, &c ,-which however would have been realized as the natural consequence of the other

> the only means of saving Hungary from utter ruin, and of creeting a firm and permanent barper in the nation itself against the oppressive pelicy of Austria.

> These principles, it will be perceived, are essentially democratic. The liberal party were perfectly aware of this. They well knew that the treedom of their country could only be purchased at the price of their privileges. They new, that the mouldy and worm eaten foundation of the State was no longer to be endured, and that there could be no future for Hungary except on a new, and an essentially democratic

In every Diet from 1825 to 1847 and 1848, the okratischer Volkerbund, drawn forth by the liberal Opposition was inspired with the purpose of realizing these principles; and the Austrian Government could not have failed to susimir Batthyany. The article comes, no pect that their "Absorbing System" was in great doubt, from the pen of Mr. Gyuaman, the part from this quarter. For while they showed less. They have cost two days thinking senior Editor of the Velkerbund, who, as a Opposition they pursued the supporters of the journalist of long standing in Huagary | new movement with envenomed hatred,-as was shown in the convictions and imprisonments of 1836 and 1837.

Kossuth was himself a victim of these per ecutions. Still he was not the originator of the principles in question. He only lent them the powerful support of his vote and his genius-These reforms grew out of the demands of the but in such an effectual manner, that through him the ideas became the common property of the nation. It must be said, to the honor of Some curious gleanings from the foreign in favor of the democratic principle of Count Casimir Batthyany, that next to the murdered Count Louis Batthyany, it was he, o The Times is therefore, so entirely in con- all the higher nobility who in several Diets, most carnestly supported the new movement stated for many years in numerous journals and pamphlets, to which the two Batthyanys gave

their carnest support. y when the February revolution suddenly broke out. An immense excitement took possession of the whole nation; time pressed; not a moment was to be lost; the general storm, which arose on all sides, was only incressed, and could not be allayed by profitless negotiations; the high spirited young men of Vienna had blown the miserable system of bureaucratic despotism " skyhigh"; Austria was without a leader, and deserted on all sides. It was Kossuth then, who took the hint of the times in the Pressburgh Diet, introducing a series of reform-resolutions. which provided for a democratic basis for the Hungarian Constitution, and for the indepen dence of the people from the oppression of Austria. On this basis, the ministry of Louis Batthyany was formed, of which Kossuth was gain the guiding genius.

This sudden change, through which the dan, per of civil war was set aside, and a people elevated from serfs to freemen, seemed for a moment to have reconciled Hungary with Austria .the old gradge dying out in the universal enthuin the case of the free cities, which were reck. siasm. But even then there were men who thought that as soon as the first excitement should subside, Austria would leave no stone unturned to deprive Hungary of her new bought freedom. This suspicion was soon veri fied by the murderous scenes in Raschia and Wallschia, by the invasion of the Ban of Croatia, JellSchieb, the rising of Puchner in Transylvamas the campaign of Windischgratz and Haynau, and finally the Russian intervention, crowning all previous atrocities. Now, when the secret could no longer be concealed :- when unexpected blows were struck in the dark in order to destroy Hungary, and exhaust her strength and patience in fruitless struggles -- when no answer to re quests for peace could be obtained from the Government, but that it did not treat with rebels and finally when Hungary had answered the perfidy of Olmutz with the victories of Piski, Hermannstadt, Szolnok, Isaszeg, Waitzen, Nagy decide for a Republic, as the only remedy for the open wounds of Freedom.

This is the history of the origin of the Hungarian democracy. Count Casimir Batthyany cannot be denied the merit of forwarding the birth of this democracy as the only aim of his political career.

Once more, Kossuth did not create this democracy, but he was always its eloquent champion. It has shown itself in Hungary, vital with a powerful life. Although left in the lurch by the compeers of Count Casimir Batthyany,-with some noble exceptions-it has dealt a severe

blow to Austria. Without the intervention of Russia and the treachery of Gorgey it would have triumphed, and given freedem to other nations. And when the day of resurrection arrives, it will be to this democracy, that Hun. gary will be indebted for her regeneration and

Matsell on City Morals.

"No community can be considered well "No community can be considered well policed which permits the continuance of an evil of such magnitude and aggravation, so contaminating to the public morals, and so destructive of the public interests, as that which exists nour midst. Public economy, too, no less requires its immediate removal or restraint. The present state of things tends directly to pauperism and crime. To prevent these costs far less than to support and punish them. Nor cas the believed that a community properly regardful of its own self-preservation, or of the present individual well-being and future hopes of its members, can see the cvtl in question festering on its very bosom, without making the most stremous efforts for its removal."

Thus discourses Mr. Geo. W. Matsell Chief of Police of our City, with reference to Youthful Vice and Vagrancy" therein. These Young Reprobates, you see, have no votes, and it is safe business to berate their offenses and demand their repression. No powerful 'vested rights' are disturbed thereby, no ward likely to e lost by the Youngsters' alienation. Yet right well does Geo. W. Matsell know

that every word of the above extract from his ate semi-annual Report applies with even greater force to Gambling in our City than to Youthol Vice. He knows, too, that a most stringent law was passed by our last Legislature expressly to break up this Gambling; he knows that this law is adequate to its destined work if it were conestly and faithfully enforced; he knows where Gambling is nightly prosecuted to the ruin of thousands, and could chalk the doors of a hundred gaming-houses of all sorts and sizes, in the course of an evening's ride. He could in stantly break up two thirds of the gambling-dens in our City if he only would; but he won't even make a show of attempting it! You would not suspect from his Report that such a vice as Gambling existed in our City; nor can we remember that it was ever reprobated in any of his Reports.

What is the reason of this strange silence? We answer-Because Geo. W. Matsell does not want to break up Gambling in our City-does not mean to do his duty with regard to it. He is virtually the confederate of the Gamblers-their accomplice, their tool. He regards them as ser viceable to his party, and plays for their votes to keep it in power. That, beyond this, he levies any black mail upon them, we do not know, but

-Mr. Mayor Kingsland! this man is fastened upon our City as its Chief of Police for we canot say how many years by you! It was your duty, both as a magistrate and a Whig, to have superseded him; but you obstinately shrunk from

we well know that he might do it, and do not be-

its performance. The People will hold you to our responsibility

lieve him one whit too good.

OUR LAST STATE ELECTION .- There were no votes for Secretary of State officially returned to the State Canvassers from Yares Coun tv. which gave Randall 2,001, Forsyth 1,755 This blunder reduces the official aggregates for Secretary of State considerably below those for Comptroller, Attorney-General, &c , though in the votes actually cast there was no such disparity. Adding these to the official totals, and the vote for the several State officers would

| Whig. | Opposition | Opposition | See'y of State | Forsyth | 200 337 | Randall | 201,427 | Comptroller | Patterson | 200,532 | Wright | 200,730 | Treasurer | Cook | 200,693 | Welch | 200,205 | Chatfield | 200,205 | Canal Com'r | Fitzhugh | 201,147 | Wheaton | 200,234 | State | Engineer | Seymour | 199,304 | McAlpine | 203,032 | Prison | Inspector | Wells | 198,578 | Storms | 202,801 | * Mr. Weich contests the election of Gen. Cook, on the ground that votes east for him were improperly rejected by the County Canvassers. Count all the votes rejected in he several Counties, with those cast for Welch by a wrong

Christian name or without the 'jr.,' and the aggregates Cock 200,989 Welch 89 [For details see Whig Almanse, page 51.]

Wisconsin .- Nearly all the Old Hunker and Anti-Radical Delegates chosen to Baltimore have declined. They have now wisely come to the conclusion that the abuse heaped upon them by their own party journals is sufficient evidence that the Convention which nominated them did not reflect the sentiment of the radical section of the party. Liberalism is generally the predominant section of the Opposition in Wiscon-sin. It is now proposed to call another State Convention to choose two Delegates at Large and the District Delegates are to be chosen by Congressional District Conventions. As for the Presidential Electors, it is suggested by the Opposition press, that they be nominated after the Baltimore nominations are made. Houston, Cass, and Dodge, had a majority of the Delegutes chosen before, which displeased the radicals, some of whom demand the nomination of Isaac P. Walker, as the favorite of Wisconsin, by the forthcoming State Convention, and the election of Delegates friendly to his nomination for the Presidency. The quarret is a beautiful one as it stands, and is confined to the different sections of the National Democracy, the "Free Democracy" holding entirely aloor, and intending to be represented in a National Free-Soil Convention.

-Dr. West (Whig) has been elected to the State Senate, in place of George Hyer, (Opp.) resigned. Horace D. Patch, (Opp.,) is elected to the Assembly from Dodge County, (Beaver Dam District.) The Assembly will now stand, Whig-31; Free-Soilers, 6; Opposition, 29. On joint ballot the Legislature will stand, Whigs, 37; Free-Soilers, 7. Opposition, 41. Gov. Farwell was inaugurated on the 5th, and

sworn into office by Edward V. Whiton, (Whig.) he newly elected Chief Justice. All the State officers except the Treasurer, were also sworn in. H. S. Orton, of Milwaukee, is the Governor's Private Secretary.

MICHIGAN .- It is officially announced that there will be no extra session of the Legislature except from the orgency of circumstances not now apprehended. A special session was urged upon Gov. McClelland for the regulation of juficial officers under the new Constitution, apparent difficulties attending the administration of justice having accrued, as it is alleged, in the absence of further legislation.

Hon. Warner Wing, of Monroe Co., has been ananimously chosen Chief Justice. At the expiration of two years the presiding officer rotates and becomes ineligible for a reelection.

A plank road from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids ias been located.

Massachuserrs .- The Legislature held another Joint Convention on the 20th and elected Aaren Hebart for the Suffolk Councillorship, Col. Heard having been thrown overboard by the Coalition caucusses. The vote was Hobart (Coalition,) 201; George B. Upten, (Whig) 186; John T. Heard, (Hunker and distiller) 4.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Branes, and

XXXIId CONGRESS First Session

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.
The Senate met at 124.
On motion of Mr. Halk, the petition relative to flogging in the Navy was taken up. He said he could make his speech now, but, at the suggestion of many he would move its postponement.

Mr. Gwis said, if the petition was referred to the Naval Committee, they would bring the subject before the Senate in a bill, without delay, and then Senator a could make on a direct proposition.

Senators could speak on a direct proposition.

After some conversation, the potition was referred.

Mr. Underwood presented petitions for a naw
Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico.

Mr. Borkand, of Ark, from the Committee of
Printing, reported in favor of printing three thousand additional copies of the report on the Inunda-

Printing reported in favor of printing three thousand additional copies of the report on the laundations of the Lower Mississippi. Adopted

Mr. Walker's resolution that the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be authorized to employ a Clerk was laid over.

Mr. Sebastian's resolution, calling for correspondence with the Indian Agents, was adopted.

Mr. Hunner introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-tiencral to employ ice boats for mail purposes on the Potomac River. Referred.

All the bills of yesterday were ordered to be engrossed, and were taken up and passed.

Mr. Badden's resolution, allowing the same books as were allowed last session to other Senators, was taken up and passed.

ken up and passed.
Mr. Sunner's resolution as to the propriety of

abolishing the spirit ration, and of increasing the monthly pay of enlisted men in the Navy, was

The resolution of Mr. Norris, authorizing a contract with Mr. Rives for the publication of the Senate debate in The Daily Globe at \$7.50 a column, was

debate in The Daily Globe at \$7.50 a column, was taken up, debated and passed.

Mr. Hinner offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a detailed statement of all the cases where seizure and confiscation, in pursuance of law, may have taken place, on the ground of under-valuation or fraud, either on the travoice or entry made or to be made at the tostometric of any Collection District in the United States, since the Tailif of 1816 went into operation, together with a like statement of all seizures and confiscations which may have taken place under circular instracwhich may have taken place under circular instruc-tions to Collecters, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 12, 1849.

Treasury, dated October 12, 1849.

The Senate then took up the bill granting 1,800,000 acres of land to lowa, to aid in the construction of several Railroads in soid State. Messrs, Dawson, Underwood and Hunter opposed the bill, and Douglas and Atchison supported it. Before the question was taken, the Senate went into a short Executive Session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dissey introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the payment of the Mexican Indomnity. A resolution was passed to close the debate on the Mexican Installment. Bill to-morrow.

Mr. Br. oos esiled up his resolution, instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the election of John M. Br. Nilsell. Delegate from Utah, and whether said election was held according to law, and whether bribery, corruption, or other illegal means, were used by Berthisel, with Brigham, Young, or any other person, to secure the said election, and to have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Houston suggested, if the resolution should be taken up, it would cause debate,—therefore would it not be better to pass over the subject for the pro-ent, as the debate on the Mexican Indemnity bill is now timited !

now timited!

MR. Bricos said that he was satisfied debate would arree and unnecessarily consume much time, he would not press the matter.

Mr. Daxa—This resolution will be debated. I and several others desire to be heard, and I ask my col-

several others desire to be heard, and I ask my collesgue to let it go over.

Mr. Binous, considering that there had lairea been a postponement of the subject, and not being of opinion that it would consume the time of the House, pressed the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn—I think the Delegate himself ought to be consulted.

Mr. Richardson said it was due to the Delegate that he be heard in explanation and vindication of the charges. He was for giving Mr. Bernhisel a fair charge and a fair fight.

Mr. Bernhisel.—For the information of the House I will merely say, I received the news of my nomination on my return home last summer I was

I will merely say, I received the news of my nomination on my return home last summer I was checked without a competitor, and received every vote cast in the Territory, and my election did not cost me a dollar, as has been erreneously reported here. The certificate of my election, giving the number of votes, and signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of the Territory, and having affixed to it the broad seal of the Territory of Utah. I ask leave to send to the Clerk to be read for the information of the House. I feel no inclination to oppose a resolution of inquiry, offered without any evidence to sustain it, but cheerfully submit it to the disposition of the House.

The certificate of election was then read, sustaining what Mr. Bernhisel had said, and signed August 30, 1851.

Mr. Howg moved to lay the resolution on the

Mr. Howe moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., asked whether Mr. Briggs indorsed these charges, or believed there were flauds? On the contrary, he said he knew nothing about the affair. He (Stephens) was opposed to entertaining the resolution as a privileged question unless some gentleman says this is the case.

Mr. Briggs replied, say ing the gondleman had misunderstood him. He did believe that there was corruption, and further, that the election was held in direct violation of the organic law of the Territory. The election was held in pursuance of old customs, or laws, which existed in the Territory before its organization. Although the signature of the Secre-

organization. Although the signature of the Secre-tery is attached to it, it is said by the returned United States officers that it was obtained by and for ernor Young, under the direct protest of Mr. H the Secretary, and before the returns had com-He repeated that he had been assured there was gross corruption, although he did not know the facts

Mr. STEFRENS-What the gentleman states Mr. Steriess-What the gentleman states amounts to this—that the Delegate was elected captracy to the organic law, but the resolution instructs the Committee on Elections to inquire whether there was not fraud in the case. The gentleman might as well make the resolution attach to me of any other gentleman; therefore, I am utterly opposed to it.

Mr. BRIGGs said he was at all times unwilling to Mr. Briggs said he was at all times unwilling to inclore rumers with regard to the conduct of any gentleman, but it is asserted on authority, in which he had confidence, that three thousand dollars were tendered by Mr. Bernhisel to Brigham Young.

Mr. Syspians was oppsed to outside remarks, and to these whisperings in the ear. If snybody will make the charge he would listen to it. As to the election being contrary to law, the Committee of Elections can make the inquiry.

Mr. Mane, of Va, rose to a point of order. Gentleman, he said, are standing up all over the Halt. I might suess at what is going on if I could only see the hips of the speakers more, but I cannot.

The Speaker rapped and requested gentlemen to take their seats, in which effort he partially susceeded.

Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, said there was nothing in the resolution which was not matter to call for investigation, and that we ought not to close our eyes to the subject. We have now lying on our table a Report from the returned officers of Utah, save one, seriously implicating the conduct of the people of that Territory, and, if he was not misinformed, maintaining the election of the Delegate. I would not, he said, prejudge this care, but shall be under the accessity of adding another inquiry, namely: whether the Delegate is liable to the suspicion of being a polygamist! (Confusion: A voice—"What if he is!"). Cartter, If he is, my voice shall vote him out of this Hall. (Cries of "Good," and "One wife for one man," and laughter.) I will not consent to sit in this Hall with any man who may thus openly defethe moral law. CARTTER, of Ohio, said there was nothing in

Fires-I call the gentleman to order. He is speaking to a matter not before the House, and it

Mr. CARTTER-I was merely supposing that it might be so. We cannot close our eyes to the things which are whispered, and more than whispered, and which come to us from the seturned officers. whose duties were fereclosed by tyranny, as it is assumed. I am for an investigation, without fear, avor, or affection. (Confusion hereburst out affesh, let, by the efforts of the Speaker, quiet was partially

Mr. SEYNOUR, of N. Y., called attention to the fact hat the Delegate had expressed a willingness that the matter might he over another day. He thought the was due to the Delegate.

Mr. Philips understood the Chair to say this was

a question of privilege If so, Mr. Briggs could with-draw the resolution now, and present it again at any

Mr. Baroos, under the circumstances, withdrew the resolution, as the debate on the Mexican ludem-nity bill is limited.

Mr. Dissey offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the Heuse copies of all notes addressed to the State Department by the Mexican Minister. Signor de la Rosa, on the subject of the payment of the Mexican indemnity, in the months of February and March last, together with statement. pert of the payment of the Mexican indemnity, in the months of February and March last, together with attements of any information verbally communicated, to the State Department, as to the desire to have the money paid here and the terms on which Merico was willing to receive it. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Gu., moved a reconsideration of the vote. He wished to strike out that part of the vote relating to verbal information. He had no objection to the other part. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Ayes, 100: Noes, 73.

Mr. Disney acquiresced in the suggestions to make

A Ten Hour State Convention is to be held in Boston, Jan. 28.

Mr. Disney acquiresced in the suggestions to make the call upon the President, instead of the Secretary of State, and, if compatible with the public inter-